

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ology of Yellow Fever: (7) The Relation of Forestry to the Public Health; (8) Demography and Statistics in their Sanitary Relations; (9) The Causes and Prevention of Infectious Diseases; (10) Public Health Legislation; (11) The Cause and Prevention of Infant Mortality; (12) The Period during which Each Contagious Disease is Transmissible and the Length of Time for which each Patient is Dangerous to the Community; (13) Sanitation, with special reference to Drainage, Plumbing and Ventilation of Public and Private Buildings; (14) Method of International Arrangement for Protection against the Transmission of Infectious Diseases; (15) Disinfectants; (16) To Examine into the existing Sanitary Municipal Organizations of the Countries belonging to the Association with a view to Report upon those most successful in Practical Results; (17) Laboratories; (18) To define What Constitutes an Epidemic; (19) National Leper Home; (20) Revision of Classification of Diseases; (21) Dangers to the Public Health from Illuminating Gas Leakage.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Times calls attention to a passage in The Spectator (No. 241, 1711) which is interesting in connection with wireless telegraphy and telegraphy in The passage read thus: "Strada in one of his Prolusions gives an account of a chimerical correspondence between two friends by the help of a certain loadstone, which had such virtue in it that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, though at never so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. He tells us that the two friends, being each of them possessed of one of these needles, made a kind of dial-plate, inscribing it with the four and-twenty letters in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate. They then fixed one of the needles on each of these plates in such manner that it could move round without impediment so as to touch any of the four-and-twenty letters. Upon their separating from one another into distant countries they agreed to withdraw themselves punctually into their closets at a certain hour of the day and to converse with one another by means of this their invention. Accordingly when they were

some hundred miles asunder each of them shut himself up in his closet at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon his dialplate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words which he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence to avoid confusion. The friend, in the meanwhile, saw his own sympathetic needle moving of itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at. By this means they talked together across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant over cities or mountains, seas or deserts."

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

In its session just closed the Legislature of Nebraska made provision for the University of Nebraska for the biennium ending March 31, 1901, as follows: University salaries, \$230,000; University expenses (including U. S. funds for agricultural and mechanic arts), \$172,500; buildings and other improvements, \$93,500.

THE Queen has appointed the Earl of Kimberley, K.G., to be Chancellor of the University of London, in lieu of the late Lord Herschell.

THE University of Chicago has awarded eighty-one fellowships, of which the following are given in the sciences: mathematics, G. A. Bliss, H. Lloyd, W. Findlay, D. N. Lehmer, J. H. MacDonald; astronomy, C. E. Rood, W. S. Adams, A. C. Lunn; physics, H. O. Murfee, R. F. Earhart, C. W. Chamberlain, F. Reichmann; chemistry, H. E. Goldberg, W. Mc-Cracken, M. D. Slimmer, S. F. Acree; geology, W. W. Atwood, W. N. Logan, R. George, W. T. Lee, W. G. Tight; zoology, H. E. Davies, R. S. Lillie, F. M. Guyer, H. H. Newman; botany, A. C. Moore, B. E. Livingston, S. M. Coulter, F. M. Lyon; physiology, R. R. Rogers, W. E. Garrey, R. W. Webster; neurology, D. M. Shoemaker; sociology, R. G. Kimble, A. T. Freeman, A. D. Sorenson; anthropology, A. W. Dunn; pedagogy, W. A. Clark; philosophy and psychology, H. W. Stuart, H. B. Thompson, R. L. Kelly, H. H. Bawdin.